



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

as proposed by Mr. Rice, is one of these remedies. The enforcement of justice against corrupt officials is another, and so the list extends.

It may be doubted if the city, left to herself, has recuperative power sufficient to cure herself ; but the needed reforms can be accomplished if the public sentiment of the nation will, as its duty and self-interest require, strengthen the hands of the reformers.

GEORGE NELSON.

V.

OUR NATIONAL DIGESTION.

THE country has hitherto been able to digest all the incongruous elements offering themselves to it ; but just as a man who eats too much, or who bolts his food with haste is, sooner or later, sure to become a victim of dyspepsia, so the nation is now beginning to show symptoms of inability to turn into the bone and sinew of good citizenship the immense hordes of ignorant and biased foreigners who come hither. It has been at once our boast and our safeguard that we have made good Americans of the millions of foreign emigrants landing upon our shores. On the pre-Revolutionary stock of Dutchmen, Huguenot, Frenchmen, and Irish, English and Scotch men, we have grafted scions of the Welsh, Russian, modern French, and Italian races, and the fruit that has resulted has been sweet and wholesome. We have had three wars since we became a nation—one a family quarrel, which, happily, is now settled, and the other two with Spain and our natural enemy, Great Britain ; we have had differences with foreign nations, and the composite character of our nationality has borne us safely and triumphantly through all difficulties. Our composite nationality has been our preservation. Opposed to Great Britain, we have found our defenders in men of Scotch, Welsh, English or Irish descent. The generals who conducted our war against Mexico were nearly all descendants of the Latin races the Gallic blood predominating. And so it has ever been. We have had at our disposal the strongest and best race-traits of the races with which we were contending, blended and fused with the strong characteristics of other races into one harmonious whole.

But, alas ! all this has now changed. Our French immigrants now hate Germans. Our Irish citizens bear an ungovernable enmity to England. Our Italian children yield blind and unreasoning fealty to old-world influences. We are no longer able to digest the varied and hostile elements which our habit induces us to swallow.

We are beginning to realize now that unrestricted immigration is not an unmitigated blessing. We are beginning to talk about the necessity of restricting the privilege of citizenship. Why ?

I have stated the facts ; they must be but results of appreciable causes. Who can tell what those causes are ?

GEOFFREY CHAMPLIN.

VI.

NO SECTARIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PLEASE permit me to enter an emphatic protest against the linking of our public schools with Mormonism and ballot-box stuffing by Cardinal Gibbons in the November number of your REVIEW. A system of popular education, growing up with our republic, in it and of it, directed and controlled by a body of teachers of the highest moral character, representative of and selected from among the people, in which is inculcated the principles, history, and patriotism of the republic's